# PARIS

# Another Sortie from Metz and Repulse of the French.

The Prussians Operating Actively in Northern France.

Military Organizations in the Departments.

The Black Flag Raised by the Free Corps.

The Prussian Advance Upon Tours Stopped.

Insurrectionary Attempt at Lyons---Cluseret Arrested.

GERMAN FORCES OCCUPY STRASBOURG

War Enthusiasm Waning in Germany.

Gigantie War Proparations in Russin.

The British Government Considering the Policy of Active Intervention.

Failure of Negotiations for German Unity.

# , THE MILITARY OPERATIONS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Later News from Faris-The People Eluter ses-Another Sortie by Buzninets Forces-Operations of the Francs-Tireurs Prussian Operations in Northern France The Situation to the Southern Depart-

LONDON, Sept. 29, 1870. The NEW YORK HYRALD correspondent at Tours slegraphs that later Intelligence has been received from Paris. A letter dated the 25th inst. reports that here was no more news to record for that day.

Almost the first documents found in the Tulleries after the proclamation of the republic seriously compremise the late Duc de Morny in the Mexican

the previous day had produced a favorable impression on the people, who were much clated. The Prussians are reported to have lost heavily to the

CHERIAN PRADQUARTERS AND MOVEMENTS AROUNT PARIS.

The Prussian headquarters around Paris are given as follows:-King William at Ferrieres, the Crown Prince at Versailles and the Crown Prince of Saxony

The rallway between Chalons and the German border has been relaid. In the other direction, towards Paris, the work is vigorously pushed.

ANOTHER SORTER BY BAZAINE'S FORCES. The London Times this morning has a special de-

On Tuesday last, 27th, the French made another sortic from Metz. The forces consisted of cavalry and artillery, and were protected by the guns of Ports Quelen en and Bottes. The French advanced tered. Another severe conflict ensued, which suited in the defeat of the French, though they car-

prisoners they had captured. The village was barne A correspondent before Metz, the 27th inst., tele-

graphs as follows:-Prince Frederick Charles reports himself permanently established at the chateau of Corny, Jehanniter main depot is at the same place. condition of the troops is greatly improved. The weather is warm and dry, and the troops are settle

The French have completed a new redoubt between St. Quentin and Piaffeville, and also addlsional intrenchments inside the fortifications. Be-ades troops in the city, Bazaine's army is encamped In four different places. There is a large encamp ment on the castern slope of St. Quentin, a second and Quelen; a third at the fort of Fort St. Julien, and a fourth in the rear of the railway sheds and

OPERATIONS OF THE PRANCE-TIREURS. A telegram from Nemours, France, dated yester day, reports that at Chapelle in Reine a Prussian post was captured by the France-Tireurs. After the departure of the latter the Prussiaus returned to the place and burned some dwellings and exacted a contribution of 10,000 francs. The Francs-Tireur also captured a convoy of munitions on the way to the Prussian forces in the neighborhood.

PRUSSIAN OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN PRANCE. A telegram from Mézieres of yesterday's date states that an armistice has been concluded with the Prussian forces around this town, and it will probably continue until October 7.

Yerdan is besieged, but the Prussians have made postrong demonstrations against the place.

The Prus tans have surrounded Soussons. Shot andshell have been exchanged since Saturday. The subirbs have been destroyed by artillery fire. A bridge has been thrown over the Assne at that

Chrmont has been captured. Three hundred Motiles and the citizens successfully resisted the firstattack of the Prussians. After the latter had beet repulsed they returned with artillery and reinments and captured the place. THEPRUSSIAN MOVEMENT UPON BELPORT AND LYONS.

A special correspondent at Berlin on the 27th metent telegraphs:-By next Sunday the whole corp destined to operate against Belfort and Lyons will be concentrated in Upper Alsace. The recruits for all the line corps are already gathering at the be enrolled from the 8d to the 16th of October. THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENTS. A letter from Lyons, dated September 28, says:-The Prussians advancing by the valleys of the Aisne. Marte and Aube seem to be more pre-occupied with the occupation of the rich provincess of Normandy and Coarolais than with an sediate attack. In fact, it is almost imposable to occupy Paris by force. Treason and starva tion are the only means to be employed. I do not easy. The Southern League or the Independent As-

midable army will be organized before long, with Lyons and Marseilles as leading points. This inter-city has granted ten millions; the other towns and Do not believe a single word of what is said about the red dag and mob in this city. I never saw a

THE RESE AGAIN BLOCKADED. een renewed by the French Acet, German ve abroad are warned of the fact.

NAPOLEON AT WILHELMSHOHE. Despatches from Wilhelmshehe report that the Emperor Napoleon rides out daily in the environs, and is received with every mark of respect by the

PRUSSIAN MEINFORCEMENTS-TYPHUS PEVER. A correspondent writing from Hamburg on the 27th states that a reserve corps of 80,000 men passed through Frankfort this week to reinforce the Prussian armies in France. A great deal of typhus fever are being removed from contagion.
PRUSSIA DENIES BREAKING INTERNATIONAL LAWS.

A telegram from Berlin states that a circular has just been issued by Herr Thile in which he denies any infractions of international law on the part of the Prussians, as has been charged, while the French are constantly guilty.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE CAPITULATION AT SEDAN. The Fall Mail Gazette this evening contains a let ter from an American surgeon who, from the initials, seems to be Dr. Sims, enclosing translation of a protest drawn up by French officers against the capitulation at Sedan, and signed by a number of generals and superior officers who claim that they ought to have sat in council on that step, but state that they have been kept in utte ignorance of it. If they had known that it was intended they would have opposed with all their energy a surrender unexampled in history.

Carrier pigeons are now the only messengers between Paris and Tours. The balloons offered too air a mark to Prussian riflemen.

A telegram from Ferrieres, France, states that four telegraph cables leading to Rouen and the South were discovered in the river to-day by the Prusslans and promptly destroyed.

The London Telegraph has a balloon special from Tours, dated Wednesday evening, representing that the Prussians are retiring toward Paris. Great con-

The Prussian government has officially denied the presence of a national vessel in either the Black or

The Government to Remain in Tours-Prus sians Retiring on the Paris Army-Organizations in the Departments-The Black Fing Raised-Prench Successes Around Paris-Havro Arming-Cluseret Arrested. Tours, Sept. 29, 1870. The removal of the government from Tours is no

THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON TOURS STOPPED. The following despatches have been received by

ORLEANS, Bept. 29, 1870.

The enemy, who yesterday was at Cercottes, the first station on the railway north of this city, appears to be retiring. It is believed that news of a serious check near Paris occasions their retreat.

BELLGARD, Sept. 28, 1870.

It is reported that Pithiviers has been evacuated by the Prussians, who have wishdrawn in the direction of Frampes.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS-Another meeting of the prefects of the departments of Manche, Orne, Sartae, Mayenne, Vendée, Maine et Loire and of those of the old province of Britiany was held yesterday, at which still further measures were taken for the national defence. Or ganization is progressing rapidly. Companies of thirty men are being received by the government. These are permitted to choose their own officers and will act independently of the regular forces, and, if the circumstances so demand, all these compani will be united under one command. The several departments will furnish the arms and equipments necessary for this force. The men will enlist for service "during the war."

nounced that they intend neither to ask or give

PRENCIF SUCCESSES AMOUND PARIS.

It is announced that despatch balloops will be sent up from Paris daily. Advices received to-day from the capital report successes for the besieged in various minor engagements around the city. The Mobile Guards behave extremely well under fire. HAVRE PREPARING FOR THE PRUSSIANS.

merchandise remaining in the warehouses in that port are protected by the consuls of neutral countries, who have hoisted their respective flags. A huge electric light revolves at night dehting up the entire bay and the batteries around it. Enormous chains protect the entrance of the harpor. GENERAL CLUSERRY ARRESTED.

A despatch from Lyons, dated to-day, says that General Cluseret, heading a revolution, forced his way into the Town Hall to-day, harauguing the people. The National Guard instantly arrested him and his adherents without bloodshed. The troubles at Lyons on account of the god day

continue, though the efforts to compromise have not Marseilles is quiet.

# STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Cause of the Surrender-Occupation of the

City by the Germans-The Garrison Sent to Rastadt-The Surrender Not Believed in Tours-The Slege Guus and Cavalry Gone

The Baden troops claim the credit of the capture of Strasbourg.

WHY STRASBOURG SURRENDERED.

The NEW YORK HEBALD correspondent at Mundelsheim telegraphs under date of last night that Strasbourg surrendered only when the prospect of relief had become atterly hopeless. The condition of the place is positively heartrending. A terrible contagious fever is raging among the inhabitants, many of whom are lying dead for dying in the streets. This fearful state of affairs was endured for some time, but it finally determined the question of capitulation. General Ulrich was deeply affected by the surrender. On aumouncing his purpose to yield he shed tears, at the same time exclaiming, "Jai fait mon devour."

THE GERMANS IN POSSESSION. At nine o'clock the Mayor and manicipal authorities of Strasbourg proceeded to Mundersheim; at half-past ten the garrison laid down their arms, and at eleven o'clock she Prussians, together with the Baden troops, had occupied all the public places and buildings. The Prussian generals are to formally enter the city to-day. Three batteries have been estabitshed at the Place de Kleber. German pioneers have giready commenced to restore the bridge which were destroyed before and during the stege.

THE FRENCH GARRISON SENT TO RASTADT. The French garrison of Strasbourg have been removed to Eastadt, in Baden, as prisoners of war, The Prussians have already occupied the town. The citadel and the bridge to Kehl have been restored by the ploneers.

GERMAN SIRGE GUNS AND CAVALRY GONE TO PARIS. The stege guns which have lately been in position before Strasbourg are being hurrled forward to Paris. Some of them have already arrived. The Prussian cavalry has also gone forward from Strusbearg.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG NOT BELIEVED IN

A despatch from Tours says that a report having reached here of the capture of Strasbourg the government this morning published a despatch from the French Consul at Basle contradicting it. The Consul says the Prussians had made three tremendous but unsuccessful assaults on Strasbourg, in soc alon of the different southern departments of which they suffered heavy losses. A white flag France is growing stronger every day and a for-

gave rise to the rumor that the city had capitulated. Communication, however, is cut in all directions, and the fall of Strasbourg is by no means imp ble. Notwithstanding the dental of the Consul at Basie, there is a strong belief that the rumor is not

THE QUESTION OF PEACE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. German War Enthusiasm Waning-Giga tic War Preparations in Russia-Ge Opinions Regarding the Terms of Peace-Great Britain Moving-Miscellancous Re

LOWDON, Sept. 29, 1870. The NEW YORK HERALD correspondent at Berlin, writing under date of the 26th inst., reports as fol-

The excitement and first finsh of victory have subsided here and in all parts of Germany generally. It would be an error for any one to believe that the enthusiasism of the war is of the same intensity that characterized it a fortnight ago. An earnest wish is expressed everywhere that the war might end, and the belief is widespread that it has lasted too long already. The and do not pretend to explam, although it is undoubtedly the case that the under current of public government of Franco. In addition, the recent imprisonment of Herr Jacoby, the liberal leader, and to impress the masses unfavorably. The arbitrary course of the German authorities awakens apprehension that although the most triumphant results seem certain to accrue from the war no political benefits will be derived therefrom-none of that extension of popular liberty which has been promised so often and never granted. Last, though not least, it is evident that no matter how the war ends there will be no material reduction of the burdens which have been laid upon the people by this bloody strife. Germans believe that they can now only see, in the present war, the commencement of an imporwell as of other countries of Europe. This is for dowed by the convulsions which are witnessed on the liber. German liberals insist upon an aitera tion of the North German constitution. They asser that it was framed under pressure of the events of been hasty work, designed solely to secure the fruits of victory. It is, however, objectionable because of its entailing upon the people oppressive military burdens, indirect taxation, stamp duty on news and police prosecutions. In conclusion the liberals proudly point to the constitution drafted in 1849 as the very Magna Charta best adapted to a great, powerful and free Germany.

GIGANTIC WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA. The military preparations of Russia are proceed ing on a gigantic scale. There is great activity

cause France is no longer a counterpoise to Prussia, who is now able to assault her neighbors with im-

GERMAN OPINIONS REGARDING THE TERMS OF PRACE A Berlin telegram of this day says:-

Three opinions prevail in Germany in regard to the question of the terms of peace. One party agrees with Count Bismarck that war ought not to stop until Alsace and Lorraine, including the fortified city of Metz, are annexed Germany, whence they were taken. Another party demands that Metz and Strasbourg be dis merely, and that France indemnify Germany for the costs of the war. The third party limits the territorial demand to Aisace and the narrow strip of Lorraine in the least where the German is still the prevalling language. The Cologne Gazette favors

the latter plan.

GREAT BRITAIN TO ABANDON THE POLICY OF ABSTENTION.

I have it from a well informed quarter that the pressure brought to bear upon the English Ministry by men like Sir Henry Bulwer on the one hand and deputations from the radical party on the other is producing an effect upon the government, which is active mediation. The working classes favor a determined effort to stop the war. It is curious to see that while the moneyed men of the city are against interference, all the military and naval men are toud in their expressions of indignation because no effort is made by England to save France from atter

A writer in to-day's Post hopes that England will not be sacrificed to her cousins, but will denounce Prussian barbarism in the conduct of the war.

EELGIAN OPINION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS. Count Von Bismarck's anonymous contradiction Jules Favre's statements, says:-"M. Favre must be met by statements which are signed, and signed by somebody more truthful than Bismarck."

The Brassels papers deny the existence of any excitement there on account of the failure of negotiations between Jules Favre and Count Von Bisma The London Times is the author of the rumor.

THE "INSOLENCE" OF PRUSSIA.

The insolence of Prussia is passing all bound Not content in menacing Belgium, her organs, the semi-official North German Gazette for instance censures the United States for recognizing the French republic. it also says the precipitancy of the American government in recognizing the French republic was, doubtless, due to false inform

THE QUESTION OF GERMAN UNITY. A special telegram to the NEW YORK HERALD for the entry of Bavaria, Wurtemburg and the other South German States into the North German Con federation have falled. Chancellor Delbruck has re-

turned from his mission to Munrich. The Wurtemburg Gazette (official organ) denies the ntention of the government to enter the North Ger man Confederation. MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

Some of the Paris papers accuse Jules Pavre of having acted upon a private understanding with Count Bismarck. It is understood that Alsace and Lorraine, upor

entering the German Confederation, will be represented by a commission and exempted for the pre-An active friendship between the Prossian and

Austrian Cabinets is remarked. A correspondent writes that trustworthy account from headquarters represent the King and Count

Bismarck as both sincerely desirous for peace.

# SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PRESS

The North German C.rrespondent says:—

It has created some surprise in several parts of Europe, as we gather from numerous articles in leading foreign journals, that King William, after the victory of Sedan, should have treated his imperial prisoner with so much respect and delicacy, and assigned him as his residence one of the most beautiful spots in the Prussian dominions. We have shown, in our last number, that the King did not say what the revolutionary government in Paris found it their interest to attribute to him, that he was making war solely on the Bonaparte dynasty. The chronic passion of the French nation for enlarging their territory at the expense of their neighbors, and particularly at the cost of Germany, is too well known to King William to allow him to lay the whole blame of the present war on the shoulders of Louis Natoleon. Had France been a peace-towing country, sincerely opposed to wrongful aggression, and valuing liberty and prosperity at home more highly than glory abroad, she would have firmly refused her support to the Emperor when she saw himbent on a repture with Germany, instead of first greeting the declaration of war with enthusiastic joy and then abanioning her sovereignin the hour of her common adversity.

We have spoten of abandonment, but is it so certain that the French people have really and irrevocably disowned the ruler in whom the country so lately expressed its unfaltering confidence? It is possible; but the proofs are still wanting. A republican régime, it is true, has been proclaimed in Paris amid the acclamations of a populace which will be equally ready to cry as loud for something else to-morrow. We are far from saying that France may not finally and cheerfully adopt the republic of M. Jules Favre and his associates, but till the entire country has spoken we can regard it as nothing better than a make-shift. It is a matter of supreme The North German C. rrespondent says:-

indifference to Germany whether France calls herself an empire, a monarchy or a republic—we have
had experience of all three, and find the one as
good as the other—but so long as the French people
have not formally announced their will, either by a
general vote or the voice of their representatives in
nill assembly, we must continue to regard Louis
Napoleon as the sole legitimate ruler of France.
To the prisoner of Wilhelmahie the King of Prussula still desires the respect to be paid which is due
to an Emperor of the French; and it may be that he
is not altogether uninduced by a wish that the
future historian shall recount how William of Prussia treated an humble enemy with generosity and
magnatimity.

With regard to the arrangement of peace, Count marck's organ adds:-

With regard to the arrangement of peace, count Bismarck's organ ados:—

We are informed from a good source, that when peace has been once signed with France on the basis of the cession of Elsass and Lothringen—an event which, in spite of French gasconading, cannot be far distant—it has been decided that these two appendages of the old German empire, instead of being broken up and apportioned among different States, are to form a border territory, covering and protected by Germany in general, and governed, as far as possible, in a judicial and economical point of view, according to their existing customs and institutions. The fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg will, naturally, be garrisoned by German troops, but the population of the two provinces will, for the present, be dispensed from service in the Berman army, nor will they be represented in the Reichstag. The formation of a German autiving territory, as a protection against the hibustering designs of France, is of course only a provisional measure intended to remain in force till the inhabitants, mindful of their old history and lineage, have again heartly thrown in their 10 with their German kinsmen. This plan is based on the national and political interests of Germany, which is resolved to put a stop, once for all, to French aggression and terminate the long continued efforts of France to impose her "protectorate" on the South German States—in other words to make them her vassals.

We read in the Spencrsche Zeitung:—

The German people and their armies from the first have never doubted that in France they would have to fight, not with the Bonapartes alone, but with the French, on account of their quarrelsome character, their longing for prey and the unresting ambition which induces them continually to disturb their neighbors and the whole of Europe. We desire peace for ourselves and the whole Continent and we intend to have it, by whatever name the government of France may be called. In 1814 and 1815 the alites chiefly desired to overthrow Napoleon. France had become dangerous to Russia, England and Austria by means of the Emperor, and before his reign they had never to suffer from it, as Germany had for centuries. They were, therefore, content with the fail of Napoleon. But the Germans, who have now to fight against France alone, consider her dynasty or form of government a matter of comparatively small importance. We desire to compet the French people to teep the peace in future. We know Germany is the object of their greed, and has been so under all their dynasties and consistutions. The old kings, the republic, the Napoleons and the Orleans have all taken German land, and they still desire to do so.

lans have all taken German land, and they still desire to do so.

In reply to a late article of the Independance Belge, the North German Cazette urges that Germany does not carry on the present war for purposes of conquest, but to secure her frontiers. If France had been successful she would have taken German territory. We know from Engash sources what were the conditions of peace which the Duke of Grammont intended to propose, France has taken at various times first Burgundy, then Metz, Toul and Verdun, then Alsace, and, last of all, Strasbourg. A stop must be put to such conquests. This is the duty of the Princes of Germany, and innumerable addresses show it is the will of the people. But to do this France must be weakened. "It is true that the King of Prussia is not making war on peaceable Frenchmen, but at the same time he is not fighting against the government alone, but with French chauvinusm, which is older than the Bonapartes and seems to be immortal." The French will certainly be earaged at the loss of their territory, but they are already smarting under a consciousness of defeat, and in any case they will meditate revenge. The French cannot be brought to abasidon a desire for making war; they must therefore be deprived of their ability to do so. After quoting a passage from the Belgian paper the writer says that we know very well what part France has of late years played in the "progress of civilization," and every day new proofs of it come to our knowledge. Germany is bound, both in her own interest and that of Europe, to prevent her continuing to play this part. A change of government cannot suffice, since it cannot after the ambittions character of the French nation; the power of satisfying their desire for foreign conquest must be taken from them. The neighbors of France, and especially the Belgians, ought to view this determination on the part of Germany, not with envy and suspicion, but with gratitude, since Germany's love of peace renders her power no danger, but a security to them.

The Schlesische Zeltung concludes as follows an article on the latest phase of the war, and the new revolutionary Ministry in Paris:-

The character of the new Ministry is most clearly revealed by a passage, printed in capitals, in the course of Minister Feered (Described Hore): Les Frussiens sont mis hors du droit des nations (the Frussiens sont mis hors du droit des nations (the Frussiens sont mis hors du droit des nations (the Frussiens sont mis hors du droit des nations (the partions. Other dangers, however, fireaten this fanalical Ministry. Through the advent to power of Rochefort and the Committee of Defence, socialism and mob rule have already got one foot in the stirrup, and the arrival of Louis Blanc will soon place them in the saddle. When that time comes, the bourgeoiste of Paris will long more for the reappearance of a saviour of society, even were he called Louis Napoleon, than for a heroic grave beneath the ashes of the capital.

The official Darmstadt Gazette replies to the new The character of the new Ministry is most clearly The official Darmstadt Gazette replies to the nex

French Minister as follows:-

M. Favre calls on Germany to forget the nostilities sanctioned by the French people and the cruelties of the savage hordes of Algeria. So the blood of our noble sons and brothers is to be shed in vain. Truy, noble sons and brothers is to be shed in vain. Truly, such a demand has never before been made on German good nature. The leaders of the German armies are not visiting on the French people the penalty of the faults committed by their sovereign and government; they show themselves generous towards the conquered, and Germany acts with a dignity which equals her success. But the terms on which she will make peace are already fixed, and to recede from them would be a humiliation for herself.

# OLD WORLD ITEMS.

attend daily.

The Journal du Havre states that the Municipal
Council of that town has decided on the purchase of
2,000 rifies, either Chassepots or Sniders, and has
doubled the credit of 150,000f. voted formerly for the
defence of the town.

A Frankfort journal reports that a regiment be-longing to the garrison of Strasbourg has marched out of the fortress and isid down their arms, stating that they were not bound by the military oath to the

The socialist democrats of Germany have issued a manifesto expressing their sympathy with the French republic, urging that the war should now cease, and protesting against the idea that the cession of Alsace and Lorraine should be made a constitute. The Bund, of Berne, states that since the procla

nation of the French republic troops of Frenchmen, chiefly belonging to the richer and official class, and many accompanied by their families, have been arriving at Geneva by every train. Priests in large numbers are among the fugitives.

The Soir has the following proposition with regard to French officers liberated on parole by the Prussians:—

Prussians:—
A certain number of general and subaltern officers, who, after the capitulation of Sedan, kept their swords, have returned to France, bound by the condition of not taking service against Prussia during the present war. Might we not recall our officers now in Africa and replace them by those who have just returned to Prance?

According to the accounts received from all parts of Prussia it seems that there has been a good average yield both of rye and wheat this year. Only in a few separate districts has the rye not equalled the expectations formed. The oat crop is on the whole satisfactory, though it has suffered in some places from the heavy rain which fell after it was cut and before it was got in.

A very beautiful monument, consisting of a recument figure in statuary marble, with canopied superstructure and solid brass traceried standards, is about to be placed in Carlisle Cathedral to the memory of the late Bishop, Dr. Waldegrave, the joint design of Mr. Adams, the sculptor, and Mr. T. H. Watson, the architect, at a cost of £500.

Mr. H. Kains Jackson, in a review of the position

Watson, the architect, at a cost of £800.

Mr. H. Kains Jackson, in a review of the position of the grain trade, says that "the English harvest has given a full yield of excellent quality. The imports during the last four weeks have amounted to 687,508 quarters, and value seems settling to 46s, per quarter, which he estimated as the peace value of English wheat for this season. The course of war has lowered value, but if the war should be proinged by the resistance of Paris, the corn supplies of Europe will be involved. Economy and praces not too low in the United Kingdom are to be desired, for current events may at any time add twenty-five per cent to the value of corn and flour. A dreadful explosion of nitro-giverine recentiv

twenty-five per cent to the value of corn and nour."

A dreadful explosion of nitro-glycerine recently took place in the neighborhood of Greenock. During a shower of rain twelve youths, ranging in age from fifteen to twenty-three, entered a deserted smithy, in which one of them found a tin-box about a foot square. He lifted it up and examined it, and saw what he thought to be a little oil. He then laid it down, but he had hardly done so when a companion, taking a hammer, aimed a blow at the box, and in an instant the whole building—a wooden one—was blown to atoms. Of the twelve youths only one was able to walk home; one was killed on the spot, another died on his way to the hospital, and three have since died. In all, there are a cpresent six under treatment, and the recovery of all but one of these is considered hopeless.

On the 9th of September fifty years had passed

but one of these is considered hopeless.

On the 9th of September fifty years had passed since George Bancrott, the celebrated American historian, who now represents the United States at Berlin, took his doctor's degree at tottingen. The universities of that town and Berlin, the Berlin Academy and the Faculty of Law sent deputations to congratulate the eminent scholar and diplomatics on the occasion, and Professor Curtus brought a similar testimony of respect from the Gelehrien Mitwochsgeselischaft. In doing so these learned

The North German Correspo

The North German Correspondent has the following sly tap at the Frencht—

The Rappet publishes the letter of Victor Hugo, which contains the following passage:—"Two nations have created Europe. These two nations are France and Germany. Germany is for the West what India was for the East—a kind of progenitor." In the same number of the same paper we find an address of General Trochu to the National Guard of Paria. In it he have:—"At the present moment, iff which we see this foreign horde of murderers advancing upon us," &c. New, we should like to know whether the French really look upon us as a "horde of murderers" or as their grandfathers. Perhaps as both; this, at least, would explain certain actions of theirs during the present war, which were perhaps prempted by a desire of proving themselves "chips of the old block.".

The Cassel Industrial Exhibition, in spits of the great political convusion which has supervened since its manuguration, has been, on the whole, a success. It is to remain open till the end of the present month, and the distribution of prizes took place on the loth inst. The diplomas of honor, in three different forms, which, on the proposal of Mr. Theodore Steinway, of the celebrated New York plano making firm, and special juryman, were adopted for particular reasons on this occasion, instead of medals, were awarded for productions classed respectively as—1. Superior, 2 Meritorious, and 3. Praiseworthy. On 2d inst. the mitrallicuse, presented by the King, reached the exhibition, and is constantly surrounded by an inquisitive crowd. The tickets for the lottery are seiling rapidly: the committee have been made for the finds that have beer of the Families of Wounded and Fallen Soldiers. Purchases to the amount of 1,200 thalers have been made for the industrial Minimed and ordered a large number of articles. Privy chained and ordered a large number of articles. Privy 1,200 thalers have been made for the Industrial Museum (Generbennesum) of Hanover; and the Physician in ordinary of the Viceroy of Egypt has examined and ordered a large number of articles. Privy Councillor Solsky, who has been commissioned by the Russian Government to visit the exhibition, was expected a few days ago, and is probably now arrived. The beautiful caste and park of Wilhelmshohe are in the manediate neighborhood of Cassel, and probably a good many of the curious will be attracted to the exhibition, in the remainder of this month, in the hope that besides examining the treasures of art and spending a happy day in one of the most beautiful spots in Europe, they may possibly catch a distant glumpse of the captive monarch.

#### BRITISH DEFENCE.

How the Mersey is Fortified Against Invasion [From the Liverpool Aibion, August 24.] The defences of the Mersey are just now as fol-

ws:-- Altear Battery-an earthwork; armament, twelve

lows:—
Altear Battery—an earthwork: armament, twelve thirty-two pounder smooth-bors guns. Would be of no use for defence even if armed with rifled guns, the distance to the main channel being about two miles, and the Formby Channel about a mile and a quarter, the latter being navigable only for vessels of light draught. It is used for volunteer practice only.

The Rock Fort, on the Cheshira side, is in shape nearly an oblong, with corners rounded; built of sandstone and armed with eighteen guns, comprising one one hundred-pounder rided Armstrong, five sixty-eight-pounders (ninety-five hundred weight), five thirty-two pounders, four twenty-four-pounders and three ten-inch shell guns, all smooth-bore. Commands rock and main channel. The present armament would be of little or no use against an iron-clad, which would be able to keep at a distance, in the main channel, of from one thousand two hundred to one thousand stree hundred yards. On the contrary, a vessel armed with heavy rided guns could make serious havoc with both shot and shell upon the soft sandstone, and soon reduce it to rolms. The vessel having passed the fort, not more than three or four guns could be brought to bear on her, and these guns might inflict as much damage to the dock property as to the iron-clad. A battery placed on the hill above New Brighton and properly armed would be much more formidable than all our forts put together.

The North Fort, Liverpool side, is built of sand-

perty as to the iron-ciad. A battery placed on the hill above New Brighton and properly armen would be much more formidable than all our forts put together.

The North Fort, Liverpool side, is built of sandstone. Its present armament consists of fourteen smooth bore guns—viz, ten \$2-peunders and four smooth bore guns—viz, ten \$2-peunders and four smooth bore guns—viz, ten \$2-peunders and four shiver, except from one gun, mounted on the south tower. It would not be able to damage an iron-ciad to any serious extent. The enemy's fire would soon make it too not for defenders, for the barracks immediately in rear would act as a back stop for all the shot and shell that cleared the parapet. The shot would either rebound upon the battery or lodge in the soft sandstone, of which the barracks are built, and splinter the stone, to the serious danger of the men working the guns. Shot or shell, passing over the barracks, would fall among the shipping.

Liscard Battery, on the Cheshire side, and nearly opposite to the North Fort, is an earth battery, with a sew and of stone. Its present armament consists of seven smooth-bore guns, mounted en barbette-that is, without embrusques—and consists of an upper and lower battery, a covered way leading from one to the other. The upper has four ten-mach shell guns and the lower three sixty-eight-pounder guns, all smooth bore. It is capable of fighting either up or down the river, but firing across the river would be as likely to do as much damage to the dock properly as to the enemy.

It will thus be seen that our fortifications are useless. A vessel carrying heavy guns or ten or thirteen-inch mortars could lay of from three to four thousand yards and send shells into the docks and shipping with comparatively intie danger from the present forts. It is impossible to conjecture why they were built, seeing that, if an ironciad vessel entered the Mersey, nearly all the guns would be atterly meffective, and the forts prove slaughter-pens for the garrisons; and in action could not fall to d

# The Naval Steam Ram Question.

Mr. William Coppin, late Surveyor of Steam Ves-sels under the British Board of Trade, enters into the controversy now raging to Great Britain on the sublect of the steam ram as a means of warfare, and roposes one on the following plan:-

ject of the steam ram as a means of warfare, and proposes one on the fellowing plan:

She would have a solid prow of forty feet in length and of a form which would insure the vessel's lunnediate release, even after striking an enemy auridiate release, even after striking an enemy auridiate release, even after striking an enemy auridiates, in the extent of driving in an area of first to sixty square feet of twelve-inch armor plating. She would mstantly disable an enemy by a eingle blow struck at her screw, rudder of prow. My ram would be so plated on her bows, stern, sides and upper surfaces as to repet all counter attack by snot or shell, and render boarding her an impossibility. On going into action she would be scarcely discernable to an eaemy by day and not at all by night. Her speed would be fifteen knots per hour, and she would be capable of carrying fuel to last har on an accan vuyage equal to crossing the Adantio. Even in rough weather the peculiar form of this ram would insure her against heavy rolling in a seaway. She would only require a crew of forty men, all of whom would be placed in safety below the water line on going into action. The only person on deck would be her officed by a shot and shell-proof cowl. A single breech-loy as shot and shell-proof cowl. A single breech-loy as the tards, and he would be pre-tected by a shot and shell-proof cowl. A single breech-loy and the substray at the moment of impact, would be so placed as to periorate the opposite side of the attacked vessel, below her armor-plating, thereby augmenting the rapidity of her sinking. By exerting the leverage power of the run through her steerage after striking an enemy a considerable portion of such vessel's a most important feature of attack, but one which our present ram ships are incapable of executiny, as the sharpness of their prows would almost invariably cause such an amount of bending when driven into an enemy as would greatly cripple their steering power.

ALGERIAN DEMOCRACY.

# ALGERIAN DEMOCRACY.

The People to Look for Popular Rights. A London journal of the 28th of August reports as

It seems highly probable that there will be disturbances among the French as well as the Arab population of Algeria. We gather from a long and vehement article in the Akhbar (Journal de l'Algérie), of imperial proclivities, that three gentlemen, well known as leading men of high character among Algerian colonists, have refused to take the oaths of allegiance to the government, thus excluding themselves from sitting in the General Council, and, as the Akhbar expresses it, making it appear that the majority of the Algerians are hostile to the government. follows:-

majority of the Algerians are nostile to the government.

M. Joly, the head of this party, has avowed openly that he will seize every occasion of showing his hostility to the government.

M. Bertholon is also accused of sacrideing Algerian interests for having declared that his political convictions precinded him from taking these oaths.

M. Jourdan, the third gentleman held in opprobrum by the Akhour, is declared to be ne Algerian, because he is of the same opinion. Some of the irreconciliables have even excused themselves from taking up arms; and altogether there seems every chance of the beginning of a new state of things.

CURIOSITIES OF THE YUMA DESERT .- The Yuma CURIOSITIES OF THE YUMA DEBERT.—The YUMA desert in California, which is believed by some to have once been an ocean bed, has just furnished a curiosity for the savans. Occasionally small lakes appear amidst the surrounding sand, then sink away. One of these lakes disappeared a few days ago, and a party of Indians in passing over the spot discovered imbedded in the sands the wreck of a large vessel. Nearly one-third of the forward part is plainly visible, and portions of the timber of teak are perfect. The road across the desert has been travelled for 100 years, and the locality of the ship is far mland, being thirty miles west of Los Paltace.

#### HUMORS OF THE CENSUS.

The Troubles of the Consus Men in Irinb-town, Brooklys-What Enlightened Ott-

Although the task of a census taker may be re nerative in the end, it is a very difficult one, especially when he is compelled to go among the poor apelled to go among the poor and ignorant in the slums of the cities. The man whose duty it was to scour "Irishtown," a part of the Pifth ward of Brooklyn, was one of the unfortenates who met with rebuffs and curses while pergreat majority of the people who have there are of the very lowest order of society and jealous of the liberties of the peculiar institutions—in other words, the whiskey stills—among them. Notwitstanding the fact that these establishments are owned by certain few, the people down there seem to take as great interest in them as the owners themselves. The result, therefore, is that whenever

A WELL DRESSED STRANGER appears there they eye him suspiciously, and, as is often the case, the intruder is glad to escape with his life. Then the men and women have unpleasant recollections of the draft and the man who came among them during the war to enroll the names of all able-looded clitzons; so when the census man made his appearance, with his huge book under his arm and a pencil on his ear their fears were renewed.

The census man was a mild but persevering youth, but, do all he could, in hundreds of instances he was unable to obtain the names of parties from the parties themselves. He ascended to the top floors of tenements, where poverty and squaler reigned supreme, only to be repulsed and threatened with personal violence. At other times the interviews would be appears there they eye him suspiciously, and, as is

would be

Highly Humorous,
and by good nature and persuasion he would succeed in his object.
One day, however, the census man entered a petty tenement, knocked at a door, which was opened by a stout, ferco-looking amazon, who demanded to know his business.

CENSUS MAN—Madame, I am taking the census.

AMAZON—Frieth is it?
CENSUS MAN—I say I am taking the census, the names of—

AMAZON (interrupting)—i don't care a d——n fhat yure taking.

CENSUS MAN (in a conclitating tone)—It won't
make any difference to you. It is not for any draft.
It will be a difference to me if you don't give me the

It will be a difference to me it you don't give an anames.

AMAZON—Fhat defference?

CENSUS MAN—I'wo cents a name. I understand there are your hasband, yourself and six children. That would make sixteen cents.

AMAZON—It wud, en? Well, thin, ye'll not make any sixteen cints out uv us. Clare out, now.

And as she advanced threateningly, with apraised fists, the census man retried in disorder. Proceeding to another room he found a woman more communicative, who not only gave her own name but the names of those who occupied the apartment which he had just left. So Mr. Census Man planked down the last name and christened them aft to suit himself.

This thing happened time and time again, and had not the census man obtained the names of those who refused to disclose term themselves in the manner directed he would have been compelled to

manner directed he would have been compelled to omit them sitogether. In one instance he was MET AT A DOOR by a woman with a huge knife in her hand, who ordered him to leave, which, it may be unnecessary to state, he did without any delay.

At other places he was well received. In one place he was surrounded by a group of chattering women, who were giving him their names. He said to them that he was not going to draft the men this time, but the women.

but the women.

"Oh, begerra!" exclaimed a stout, elderly female, with arms akimbo, "inn, i wish yez wad; for there's too many widdles about nero altogither." And so the work went on to completion. The result in the ward showed ward showed

AN INCREASE OF SEVERAL THOUSAND
names over the 'est census. Complaints have b
made that the census in certain sections of the w
was very incomplete; but the evidences are to
contrary, and the complaints themselves are
founded.

#### A CHOST STORY.

Strange Lights from the Dend-A Young Mus Frightened Out of His Wits-A Nut for Spiritualists.

Spiritualisis.

(From the Goshen (N. Y.) Republican.]

Residents of the Lower Road, town of Wawayanda, about a mile and a naif from Gardnerville, and
in the vicinity of what was formerly known as
kudium's lime kild, have been considerably excited
for the past few weeks, by a bail of fire which has
been seen at different times of might and in different
localities within the radius of haif a mile. To more
mily understand the stories in relation to it and to
give the credulous room to strip the narrative of its
supersuffices features, it is necessary to mention that
a certain family in the neighborhood has been
sorely affleted within a few years pust by the
visitation of death; first the mother, then a
daughter, the father and the two remaining
daughters—the latter two dying within a year or
so of one another—and all three of the daughters
taken in the prime of young womanhood, idoltzed
by their family and loved by all for their gentle
qualities of heart. We would not pain the remaining members of the lamily thus referred to by mention of their affliction, but for the jurpose, as above
stated, of giving to superstition the credit of a fair
portion of the tales told, such as, that one person is
said to have seen a light in every window of the
house on a certain night, and another saw the light
at another time approach the house and apparently
enter at a Window. Such tales are told, and, of at another time approach the house and apparently enter at a window. Such tales are told, and, of course, among the superstitiously inchned, are attributed to the domestic affliction of the family. The point we wish to impress here is that such interpretations of the character of the phenomenon are entirely out of place and unjust. A light was probably seen in different parts of the house at the time referred to and could be easily explained in various ways, such as a person going from one room to another. A young man, son of a well known gentleman who resides in the vicinity, while driving along the road one evening, saw this light approaching in a direct line toward him, and he expected to come in contact with it, but it disappeared when within a few feet of him. This person is not naturally of a timid disposition, but was thoris not naturally of a timid disposition, but was thor-oughly terrified, and drove into a neighbor's yard, intending to stop at the house until daylight, but finding that they had retired for the night, put the intending to stop at the house until dayight, but the finding that they had retired for the night, put the winp to his horse and went home, where he arrived in a state of terror, and left his horse standing at the door for another member of the family to unlitch. This is but an instance of similar experience by several. It is not a story told by children or weak-minded grown persons alone, but is qualified by persons of mature age—not by two or three, but many—in whose minds superstition has never, until the occurrence of the event describes, had an abiding place or even a temporary hold. It is no trick of a mischlevous person, as it has been closely approached, and proved to be simply a strange, where looking light, unaccompanied by human agency, coming and going apparently at the bid of some unseen power. Thoughtful and sensible persons are astounded at its freaks and ghostly character—persons who have faced death unfinchingly quali before this wandering, curious, spirit-like taper as it moves here and there about the highway and over fields and fences, seemingly an aneasy visitant from the spirit world, mocking the mortals of this nundane sphere."

# SICK IN THE STREETS.

Ellen O'Brien, a woman aged twenty-three and residing in Hoboken, was found sick and destitute last evening in Thiriteth street, between Seventa and Eighta avenues. She was sent by Dr. Tooler to Believue Hospital.

Geoorge Gregoli, a German aged fifty-six and who lives at last heade street, was found sick and destitute in the streets at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and was taken to Believue Hospital.

# THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC AID SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held last evening in its hall, No. 21 West flousion street. A vote of thanks was given to the Committee of Arrangements, Maurice Strakosch, the Impresario, and to the public who assisted in making the concert given in aid of the fund of the secrety at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 224 inst. a success. It is believed that Mile. Nilsson will volunteer to sing at a future concert to be given in aid of the fund.

# FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

At ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in Ramsey's cigar store, No. 60 Newark avenue, and the structure was burned down. The loss is yet unknown. Behr's adjoining hat store was damaged to the extent of \$2,000, and another proximate building was injured. The firemen prevented the further spread of the flames.

THE SPRINGPIELD ATTEMPTED WIPE MORDER.—
The shooting affair in Springfield, Mass., on Sunday is not likely to result fatality. Mrs. Botham was milking bread in the kitchen, when her husband fired from a barn near by, through the kitchen window, the charge, an enormous load of duck shot, filling her left side from her breast to her eyes. The physician extracted some skity shot, chiefly from above her breast. It is not known whether any shot entered her larges. Botham field to a piece of woods, but was soon arrested, and feigned insanity. He has been a worthless vagabona for years, spending mest of his time in the pentituniary. Several years ago his wife had him arrested for "going through" her house, but refused to procedute, thereby saving him from State Prison. She, however, forbade him the house, for which affront he committed his deed of vangance. It would seem that the woman, though the keeper of a notorious house and the mother of a daughter or two who are following her infantous career, is less of a nulsance than her "old man," whose fallane to aid her in earlier life was the prime cause of her entering upon her present course. Botham is a man of small capacity and plays the crazy dodge very awk-wardly.—\*Troy Times, Sept. 37.